

Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE—2: "Jack Harkaway." 8: "Brother Peter."
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—Heller's Wonders.
 NIBLO'S GARDENS—The Marble Heart.
 PARE THEATRE—Los Angeles de Corvillat.
 ST. FRANCISCO MINISTERS' OPERA HOUSE—Patriot.
 STANFORD THEATRE—The Clowns of Normandy.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—The Clowns of Normandy.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—Diplomacy.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
 KURET'S ART BUILDING—Speaking Photograph.
 NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Day and Evening.

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Business Notices.

LATEST GIFTS OF SCIENCE, 800
 THIRTEEN EXTRA No. 40, now ready, con-
 taining, among other things, Professor A. P. Smith's latest
 lecture on the Phonograph, the latest of science, sent by
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 York.
 DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum.
 WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum.
 TERMS, cash in advance.
 Advertisers can save their space by sending their orders to
 the publishers, 411 Broadway, New York, or to the agents, 257 N. 3d St., New York.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
 NEW-YORK—No. 123 Broadway, corner Third
 Street.
 NEW-YORK—No. 308 West Twenty-third St., corner
 Eighth Ave.
 NEW-YORK—No. 709 Third Ave., corner Forty-
 seventh St.
 NEW-YORK—No. 2,385 Fourth Ave., corner
 Seventy-third St.
 NEW-YORK—No. 1,325 E. 10th St., corner
 Lexington St.
 LONDON—No. 25 Bedford St., Strand.
 PARIS—No. 12 Rue de la Monnaie.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—President MacMahon sent a tele-
 gram congratulating the Emperor William on
 his escape from assassination. Count
 Schouvaloff has arrived at St. Peters-
 burg. The Servians have occupied Sophia.
 Public subscriptions for a "volunteer fleet"
 are to be collected in Russia.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a bill in
 relation to discontinuing small silver coinage
 was passed; the Postal bill was taken up, and various
 amendments for an increase of important items were
 agreed to; the bill for a contract for carrying the
 Brazilian mail was offered as an amendment; Mr.
 Edmunds made a point of order against it; Mr.
 Blaine, Mr. Ferry, Mr. Beck and others spoke in be-
 half of the amendment; Mr. Bailey opposed any
 Brazilian contract; the Senate adjourned without
 final action. In the House, Mr. Potter, of New-
 York, offered a resolution for an investigation of al-
 leged election frauds in Florida and Louisiana by
 Republicans; Mr. Conger, Mr. Hale and Mr. Garfield
 made points of order against the resolution, which,
 five in number, were overruled by the Speaker; an
 appeal was taken from one ruling, and the Demo-
 crats laid the appeal on the table by 128 to 108; Mr.
 Hale then offered an amendment proposing to
 broaden the investigation; Mr. Potter refused to
 allow it to be received; a long debate followed, and
 Mr. Potter still refusing, the Republicans filibustered
 and prevented action; the House adjourned
 without reaching a vote.

DOMESTIC.—Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, has a bill
 which proposes to increase the National debt
 \$100,000,000 for the sake of putting up a lot of
 public buildings. The Treasury Department
 has ordered the seizure of the books of all the dis-
 tilleries in Cincinnati. Professor Henry is
 dead. Governor Robinson vetoed the Super-
 intendent of Public Works bill, and a large number
 of items in the Supply bill; the Biennial Session
 bill was killed in the State Senate. Ten-
 nessee again ran, and won a victory at Lexing-
 ton, Ky.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Much interest was shown
 in the Stock Exchange election yesterday. Brayton
 Ives was unanimously elected President, and
 Moses A. Wheeler was defeated for Chairman.
 General Thomas S. Dakin died suddenly.
 Clark R. Griggs, dealer in railway supplies,
 failed for over \$400,000. The Rev. Rev.
 George B. Voshburgh, of Jersey City, was tried
 on a charge of poisoning his wife. The 11th
 Assembly District Republican Association had
 a stormy meeting. Further testimony was
 taken in the conspiracy trial of Benjamin Hayes.
 Gold, 100½, 100½, 100½. Gold value of the
 legal-tender dollar at the close, 99½ cents. Stocks
 generally dull, but feverish, closing irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Foggy and cool weather, followed by warmth
 and increasing cloudiness. Thermometer yesterday,
 49°, 54°, 49°.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, is in the wrong party.
 He has shown before now that he had a mind
 of his own, and that is always an unprofit-
 able piece of property for a Democrat.

It is a question which side of the House is
 the worse off now—the Democracy, with But-
 ler as a new recruit, or the Republican party
 with Buckner. But Buckner might be induced
 to repent.

Again has the Democratic fondness for the
 Moffet bell-punch displayed itself. This time
 a Senator of the United States appears as its
 patron, and proposes its introduction into the
 bar-rooms of the National Capitol. And a val-
 uable adjunct of the Congressional Temper-
 ance Society it might prove to be.

The compromise bill respecting the City
 Debt was ordered to a third reading last night
 in the Senate, and was also the bill directing
 the repayment of Fifth-avenue. In its new
 form the latter bill leaves the choice of the
 kind of pavement to be laid to a board of
 which the Commissioner of Public Works is a
 member.

The odds are still against a new Excise law.
 The Hayes bill has not yet been reported to
 the Assembly, though favorably acted upon in
 the Committee on Cities, and an attempt
 made in the Senate last night to take up the
 bill failed for want of a two-thirds vote. And
 to-morrow is appointed as the last day of the
 session.

Mr. Skinner's amendment providing for bi-
 annual sessions of the Legislature has been

laid in an early grave. After passing the
 Assembly and being favorably reported in the
 Senate, it has been defeated there by a vote
 of two to one. The argument chiefly used
 against it was that the cities would suffer if
 the Legislature was not frequently in session,
 whereas the fact is that the cities suffer chiefly
 while the Legislature is in session.

Governor Robinson has vetoed the bill upon
 which Dr. L. I. Hayes labored so carefully,
 that defining the powers of the Superintend-
 ent of Public Works, modernizing and sim-
 plifying the system of purchasing supplies for
 the canals, and making many other needed
 changes. The Governor's reasons are stated
 to be, in brief, that the bill ties the
 hands of the Superintendents in the financial
 management of the canals, and imposes
 other improper restrictions. It is to be regretted that the bill could not
 have been allowed to become a law, with the
 understanding that new legislation should
 be had, if necessary, at the next session.
 About several of its important features there
 is and can be no dispute. But no new legisla-
 tion can be had now, and unless the veto
 can be set aside, the old system must con-
 tinue for another year.

Acting-Superintendent Lamb has written a
 letter in reply to certain loose statements re-
 specting the savings bank system as it has ex-
 isted in this city. The criticisms were calcu-
 lated to excite alarm and distrust, which this
 letter was evidently written to allay. Mr.
 Lamb certainly makes a much better showing
 for the New-York banks, as a whole, than
 would have been generally supposed, consider-
 ing the number of worthless and corrupt in-
 stitutions which sprang up during the days of
 war-inflation and Tweed stealing. More
 than a score of banks have failed in
 this city during the last six and a half
 years. There is every reason to suppose that
 the sum finally repaid to depositors will be
 nearly \$5,000,000, the total loss being less
 than \$4,500,000. The Superintendent makes
 an interesting comparison of these figures with
 the loss that would have been sustained if the
 same amount had been invested in standard
 stocks and bonds at the time from which the
 comparison dates. It was hardly necessary to
 prove that the savings bank system is not a
 failure, but this letter will be useful, never-
 theless, in quieting foolish fears.

Should the Turks hesitate no longer to
 surrender Shumla, Varna and Batum,
 General Todleben will have done good
 service to the Russian cause by the
 timely threats which brought the
 Porte to terms. One report makes
 the surrender contingent on the withdrawal
 of the Russians to Adrianople from San
 Stefano, and the lines of Tschataldja, but it is
 extremely improbable that at this moment Gen-
 eral Todleben would make such an agreement.
 While there is danger of war with England, it
 is imperative on him to remain near the Tur-
 kish capital, so as to be able to keep the Otto-
 man Government in salutary fear, and deter it
 from yielding too much to British influence.
 In a military point of view it is important for
 him to be at a point where in the event of hos-
 tilities he might dispatch troops to the Bos-
 phorus, the lines of Baulair, and to any other
 places which the English might be expected to
 covet. While it is desirable for Russia
 to have the three fortresses in her hands,
 their possession would not compensate for
 leaving unguarded the Dardanelles and the
 entrance to the Black Sea.

The great fraud gap, which the Democratic
 party has been busy loading for a month, was
 fired yesterday. And it kicked badly. One of
 the most respectable members of the majority
 presented the resolutions demanding an in-
 vestigation into the Florida and Louisiana
 elections, but the brief dignity which
 the movement thus acquired was lost
 when the Democrats refused to allow
 the Speaker's pledge to be fulfilled,
 that Mr. Hale's amendment should be
 given an equal standing before the House.
 A charge of fraud in Florida was made the
 subject of a high question of privilege, sur-
 rounded with all the pomp and ceremony
 which is possible in the House of Represen-
 tatives; a charge of fraud in Oregon was con-
 temptuously howled down by the same digni-
 fied Democracy. There is little need of
 comment on the absurdity of such a position.
 The country will see that the Democrats of
 the House propose only to investigate charges
 which they think some of their opponents may
 fear, and do not propose to investigate charges
 which they themselves really dread. They
 could not even face an argument on this
 position in the House yesterday, but shouted
 for the exclusion of Mr. Hale's amendment.
 How, then, can they appeal to the people?
 Though the Democrats can evidently com-
 mand an almost solid vote on Mr. Potter's
 resolution, which will come up for action to-
 day, the Republicans have had the best of
 the first day's fight, and are likely to hold
 their own hereafter. They have still another
 advantage in the revolutionary tendency of
 Mr. Potter's admissions. The party has been
 whipped together, and votes for an investiga-
 tion. The only reasonable inference from
 Mr. Potter's declaration that only such frauds
 shall be investigated as "became operative,"
 is that the title of President Hayes is to be
 attacked. Is the party to be whipped to-
 gether for a revolution?

THE ADULAMITES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

When Eastern men embrace the ideas of
 the so-called National or Greenback party, it
 is time to ask what influence is at work. In
 New-England, New-York, and New-Jersey,
 the State organizations of both political
 parties have generally held sound views
 on the money question, and the election
 of a man like Butler for the Republi-
 cans, or Phelps, of Connecticut, by the
 Democrats, has been properly regarded as
 anomalous. In part because the two parties
 did not oppose each other on the
 financial topics, and therefore did little
 or nothing to inform voters and guide public
 opinion, there has been some room
 for heresies to grow, but it might have been
 supposed that the soil was uncongenial. These
 are States of large accumulated capital, by
 which a teeming industry is sustained. They
 are, above all, the saving States, having more
 than one deposit in some savings bank to
 every family. They are precariously the
 bond-holding States, and in these the banking
 system has thrived, and been more popular
 than in any other part of the country.
 Yet it is stated, apparently with reason,
 that in Maine and some other Eastern
 States great progress is being made by
 a party which aims to destroy the National
 banking system, to suppress all bank circula-
 tion, to tax United States bonds and to pay
 them in legal-tender paper; to repeal the Re-
 sumption Act, issue such paper in unlimited
 amount, and make it a legal-tender for cus-
 toms duties and the payment of all other

debts, public and private. These purposes are
 avowed in the National platform adopted at
 Toledo in February last, and have been ac-
 cepted by supporters of the movement in
 Pennsylvania, and other States in which con-
 ventions have been held.

Wild enthusiasm is said to prevail in some
 parts of Maine. The "Greenbackers" re-
 joice, sing jubilant songs, and go into a
 political campaign with much glee. Perhaps
 this is not unnatural. Some men rejoice and
 are exceeding glad when they can plunder
 anybody else by repudiating honorable obli-
 gations, but there is no evidence as yet that
 any large proportion of the voters of Maine
 is of that sort. The taxation of public bonds
 would be repudiation. The receipt of paper,
 unlimited in amount and depreciated in
 value, for customs duties, would be re-
 pudiation. The issue of such paper, in
 excess of the amount fixed by
 solemn enactment, would be dishonorable
 toward those who have sustained the public
 credit in the belief that resumption would be
 soon effected, as promised. The repeal of the
 Resumption Act would be a still more dish-
 onorable disregard of pledged faith. The
 overthrow of the National banking system
 would be an act of vengeance—the vengeance
 of those who hated the Union upon those
 who helped to save it. Men who have no
 share in the vindictive feeling ought to re-
 member that the controlling spirits in this
 and every similar movement have years of
 disgrace and defeat to avenge.

Bad as it is to find New-England voters em-
 bracing such doctrines, we may remember
 with encouragement that such doctrines spread
 only where they are not combated with rea-
 son, earnestly and resolutely. They have grown
 in Ohio at every campaign where the Republi-
 cans have shirked, and have been beaten down
 every time the Republicans have met them
 manfully. So it has been elsewhere. There is
 no reason to suppose that Republicans of
 Maine or any other Eastern State will fail to
 combat this new phase of repudiation with all
 needful vigor. The legitimate conclusion is
 that its enthusiasm will be short-lived, and its
 defeat overwhelming.

But what is to be expected in other States,
 where the majority of citizens are not holders
 of bonds, bank stock or deposits, where schools
 are less effective, where public opinion has
 been less healthy, and where crazy financial
 notions have always found congenial soil?
 What is to be expected where the Republicans
 have not the integrity or the pluck to make a
 resolute struggle for truth and honesty? What
 is to be expected where all sorts of mis-
 erable demagogues have for years been
 nursing, petting, flattering and encourag-
 ing the most dangerous notions? The new
 party appeals with force to everybody who
 is unsuccessful and discontented. Everybody
 who has failed or is likely to fail, everybody
 who has spent more than he has earned, everybody
 who, from his own fault or through general prostration,
 has lost employment or suffered in business,
 is tempted by the promises that unlimited
 paper, and war on banks and bondholders,
 will help him out of trouble. There is but
 one safe course for the Republicans. They
 must face the issue bravely and aggressively,
 as in Maine, but they cannot afford, as there,
 to wait with assurance that public opinion
 can be easily educated and informed. In some
 of the Western States there has been too
 much waiting already, and the time left is
 now too short to secure the best results. If
 the Republicans do not attack this knavish
 heresy at once, and stamp it out before the
 next Presidential election, they will have very
 serious work on their hands in 1880.

EIGHT DOLLARS SAVED.

It seems that Mr. Morrison, the chairman of
 the Investigating Committee sent down to
 Louisiana to have a picnic and discover, if
 possible, enough frauds committed by Republi-
 cans at the Presidential election to balance
 at least those which had been fastened upon
 the Democrats, is somewhat annoyed at
 finding Glover's wild, undermining
 hook in the handle of the committee's
 lunch-basket. The lunch-basket was provided
 by Colonel Donovan, the committee's assistant
 sergeant-at-arms. Among the members of the
 committee there was great doubt as to the
 precise object of their mission and how to be-
 gin, but this functionary grasped the situa-
 tion without difficulty and at once. The very
 first thing to be done was to lay in two cases of
 champagne; then cigars and a variety of wines
 and liquors; and, just to get the inquiry started,
 a dozen bottles of "Old Stag" whiskey. The in-
 vestigating Congressman's *rule memento*. This
 is only the first of the lunch-baskets. Glover
 hopes to catch more of them before he gets
 through. This one was laid in at an expense
 of \$196. The original bill was \$204, but Chair-
 man Morrison, before approving the account,
 with that stern sense of justice and strict regard
 for economy by which his public career has
 been characterized, compelled the purveyor
 to throw off \$8 on account of bad cigars,
 thus saving that amount of money to the
 National Treasury and reducing the cost of
 the first lunch-basket to the comparatively
 trivial sum of \$196. Will any one have the
 assurance to look Mr. Morrison in the
 eye and say that was too much to spend on
 an outfit for such a committee? Hardly. On
 the contrary, the general disposition will be to
 overlook the fact, and the items and cost of
 the lunch-basket, in the more important fea-
 ture of the transaction—that Mr. Morrison, in a
 spirit of economy that ought to insure his
 triumphant reelection, saved to the Govern-
 ment \$8 on bad cigars.

It would be difficult to overestimate the
 importance of this act of Mr. Morrison's. Con-
 sider for a moment the ease with which the
 Government may be imposed upon and swin-
 dled by packing off an investigating commit-
 tee with bad cigars. We are informed by
 persons who use cigars that even the most
 shrewd and careful purchasers are often
 imposed upon by the crafty and un-
 principled grocer who palms off upon them
 for genuine Havana the cheaper
 and less fragrant product of the Connecticut
 Valley known as the "Sulphur Seed" or the
 "Windor Particular." It is not easy to dis-
 cover the fraud until the cigar is consumed,
 when it is too late of, course, to effect
 an exchange or compel restitution. By
 what means Mr. Morrison discovered the
 gross and high-handed fraud upon the
 Government in the matter of those cigars,
 we do not know. In an interview upon the
 subject, which has been published, he is
 represented as saying that he was absent at
 the time this stock was laid in and con-
 sumed, and that he "never saw any
 of that elegant lunch," nor "tasted any
 of those assorted drinks." Consequently,
 he could not have known from actual
 trial that the cigars were bad. But this
 is a statesman who does not audit bills
 without satisfying himself of their correctness.
 As to the champagne and the "Old Stag," he
 contented himself, no doubt, with an examina-
 tion of the bottles and corks, and verification

by count of empty bottles; but when it came to
 cigars it was not so easy. The empty boxes
 with their labels and stamps were not
 conclusive. He knew that the trade
 abounded in so many tricks of counter-
 feiting, etc., that no dependence could be
 placed on such tests. There was no way then
 to reach the truth except by an examination
 of the "snumps." Ordinarily such an exami-
 nation would be impracticable, but this Con-
 gress is so surrounded with "experts" upon
 every known subject that it is quite likely he
 had only to step into the lobby and call for
 an expert in cigar stamps to find the difficulty
 removed. That, doubtless, is the way the
 fraud was discovered. By it Mr. Morrison saved
 \$8 to the Treasury. We cannot too highly
 commend his economical spirit and his noble de-
 votion to the cause of truth and justice. A
 country that would rather spend \$100 on
 experts than lose \$8 on bad cigars will not
 suffer his zeal to go unrewarded.

As to the approving the bill after this
 correction had been made, Mr. Morrison
 says, by way of explanation—for he knows
 there are people unreasonable enough to
 object to the items—that he himself
 made a point against it; which he well
 might do, as having been absent at the
 time and not having had a taste of the
 lunch. But he says, "If I hadn't allowed
 the bill, it would have come out of the
 pockets of members, or the Sergeant-at-
 arms, and at last I let it pass." That settles
 all caviling on that point. For we take it
 that no friend of free institutions expects a
 committee of this Democratic Congress, and
 an investigating committee at that, to pay for
 their own champagne, cigars and "Old Stag."
 Of course it would be absurd. It would de-
 tract from, indeed almost destroy, the pleasure
 of the picnic, if any such rule as that were
 recognized. An investigating committee must
 necessarily have something to investigate.
 This committee had serious doubts whether
 they should find anything to investigate in
 Louisiana, and so it was not unnatural for
 them to take along a few things to investigate
 on the way with a cork-screw. It was the duty
 of the Government to furnish these things; the
 mistake about it was that the committee went
 through the lunch in the absence of Mr. Mor-
 rison. They should have waited for him
 and let all hands have a fair start. But
 there's nothing new about Morrison. He
 audited and approved the bill though he
 did not drink a drop of the champagne or
 "Old Stag." Approved it! Of course he did.
 Why, if he hadn't, the committee would
 have had to pay it themselves. Could greater
 outrage be conceived? And then he saved
 \$8 for the Government. We congratulate
 him. And we congratulate his party. It
 is the great act of the session. And by
 and by, when the Muse of History
 calls off the roll of investigating committees
 of this Congress, and asks the chairmen for
 the record, after all the rest have come
 forward and with downcast eyes confessed they
 have accomplished nothing, Morrison can step
 proudly out, when his committee is called,
 and in response to the question, "What have
 you done?" make answer high—"Saved \$8
 on a grocer's bill for bad cigars." And the
 Muse will say,
 "At last, score one!"

THE EXHIBITION—CONTRASTS.

To see a World's Fair through the eyes of a
 trained observer, is next to seeing it with
 one's own eyes. Our readers have this high
 privilege this morning. During the past fort-
 night the Paris Exhibition, with its splendors
 and its defects, has been brought before
 them in the remarkable series of letters
 from our accomplished staff corre-
 spondent. Two years ago, when it was the
 birthright and bounden duty of every Ameri-
 can to go to Philadelphia, even if he had to
 mortgage his house or farm in order
 to do it, our readers needed just
 what we then gave them—a complete guide
 to every department of the Exhibition. This
 year, when only the luckiest Americans can go
 to Paris to get a glimpse of the grand
 spectacle, the thousands who remain at
 home will be grateful to Mr. Smalley
 for sketching with a master hand the
 Exhibition as he sees it. To-day he gives us
 his impressions of the ceremonies in the Tro-
 cadeiro. In the Champ de Mars, as in Fair-
 mount Park on the opening day, there was a
 soaking rain in the morning, followed by bril-
 liant sunshine in the afternoon. But at
 Paris there was bad management
 as well as bad weather, and in many respects
 the arrangements were ill-adjusted. It is
 pleasant to remember that our own Exhibition
 was from first to last a triumph of good man-
 agement, and that at no time was the National
 talent for organization more conspicuous than
 on the opening day.

Our staff correspondent speaks for himself.
 His letters require no commentary. While he
 outlines the Champ de Mars so prominently
 in the foreground, we content ourselves with
 pointing out in the background certain con-
 trasts which the opening of another Interna-
 tional Exhibition has brought into a strong
 light. We referred recently to the trans-
 formation which the downfall of Imperi-
 alism and the triumph of Republicanism had
 wrought in France. But there are European
 as well as national contrasts. When the
 International Exhibition was opened in 1855,
 the name of a Russian engineer, who was mak-
 ing a desperate stand at Sebastopol, was on
 every tongue. The same name is heard to-
 day in the Parisian cafés, for Todleben, after
 winning new laurels at Plevna, is now the
 commander of the Russian forces in front of
 the ancient walls of Constantinople. But
 mark the contrast. France and England were
 then marching and fighting shoulder to
 shoulder in the Crimea. In every book-
 stall was displayed the popular cartoon
 which represented the French zouave and the
 British infantryman drinking together like
 good comrades. The alliance of the Western
 Powers, which was then cemented with blood,
 is now held together only by the slender
 threads of sympathy. France will not again
 fight for the Turks. She had nothing to gain
 in the Crimea save prestige, and her Emperor
 was more in need of that than was France
 herself. There are no dynastic objects
 to be gained by a war in the East. France
 is now a resigned specta-
 tor. Her ally in the Crimea will have her best
 wishes, if hostilities are resumed, but not her
 active cooperation. England must fight her
 own battle, if she fights at all. The Western
 alliance to-day is a comradeship of the café
 and the boulevard, but not of the camp and
 the battle-field.

But if we look further we shall find a
 stronger contrast. When the Exhibition in the
 Champs Elysées was opened, the barriers of
 treaty law which had been set up by
 the Congress of Vienna had not been
 trodden under foot. The supreme aim
 of diplomacy was still the maintenance
 of the balance of power. When the peace of
 the Continent was menaced by the Danish
 complications, the European Powers sent rep-
 resentatives to a Conference, and by the Treaty
 of London the succession was settled upon
 Prince Christian. Scarcely had this charter of
 the peace of Northern Europe been signed and
 sealed, when the two Western Powers entered
 into an alliance with the Porte ostensibly for
 the purpose of holding aloof in the inter-
 est of Europe. The Treaty of London, the
 blood and treasure wasted in the Crimea, and
 the Treaty of Paris, which was signed within
 a twelvemonth of the International Exhibi-
 tion, were offerings made to the old idols
 which the European States had wor-
 shipped for half a century. But
 a generation of diplomatists and intriguers had
 arisen that had no reverence for the old tra-
 ditions of European accord. In 1864, two
 great States that had signed the Treaty of
 London invaded Denmark. France and Rus-
 sia refused to join Great Britain in enforcing
 the treaty law of Europe, and the Danish
 monarchy was dismembered. Then the treaty-
 breakers quarrelled over the spoils, and
 Prussia crushed her rival at Sadova. The
 Duchies were absorbed, Hanover was an-
 nexed and the German confederation was or-
 ganized under the leadership of Prussia.
 Austria, after losing an Italian province in
 1859, surrendered another in 1866 and was
 shorn of her supremacy in Germany. So it
 happened that when the International Exhibi-
 tion of 1867 was opened in Paris, the Treaty
 of London had been torn up and the map of
 the Continent had been recast without the
 sanction of the neutral Powers and in defiance
 of treaty law.

At that very moment Napoleon III., who had
 received two provinces for his services in the
 Italian campaign, was intriguing to secure the
 left bank of the Rhine in return for a neutrali-
 ty which had been so convenient to Prussia
 during the war with Austria, and when he
 ascertained that he had been duped and was
 to have nothing, he dragged France into a
 war which she was ill-prepared to undertake.
 Instead of acquiring the Rhish provinces he
 flung away Alsace and Lorraine and lost his
 own throne. For enforcing the neutrality of
 the Powers and repressing the uneasiness of
 Austria, Russia was allowed to cancel the re-
 strictive clause of the Treaty of Paris. The
 treaty that was hastily patched up at London
 in 1871 has now practically been torn into
 shreds, and the map of South-Eastern Europe,
 like that of Central Europe, has been changed
 from end to end. One Power, it is true, has
 stress upon treaty obligations, and makes
 vague threats of enforcing them; but so feebly
 is Great Britain supported by her neighbors that
 she is practically isolated. If she goes to war,
 she will be the champion of British rather
 than European interests. What changes have
 been wrought by a quarter century of
 diplomacy! It is a new Europe. There is a
 good Russian, a good German, a good Aus-
 trian on the stage, but there is only one actor
 who assumes to be a good European—and even
 the Briton wears a thin mask.

THE NESTOR OF AMERICAN SCIENCE.
 Few men in the present century will leave a more
 permanent impression upon American science than
 the late Professor Henry. As a discoverer, he stood
 in the front rank. His name will be indissolubly con-
 nected with the invention of the electric telegraph,
 with the system of daily weather reports, with the
 use of the fog signals in our light-houses. But im-
 portant as were these researches, they were not
 more valuable to science and to the world at large
 than the plans and systems of which he
 was the author and organizer, that had for
 their object the interchange and extension
 of knowledge. The Smithsonian Institution owes
 its method and its usefulness chiefly to Professor
 Henry. It is the scientific exchange of the world,
 and serves as a clearing-house by which the in-
 vestigators in each line of research may be in-
 formed of what advances are made, what
 discoveries indicated, all over the globe. Besides
 this, the Smithsonian employs its funds in
 publishing the abstracts and valuable works
 of specialists; works that would not find a popular
 demand sufficient to pay for the proof-reading, but
 having the possibility of priceless worth to science.
 As the President of the National Academy of
 Sciences, Professor Henry was also the leader in aid-
 ing special researches by means of its funds. In all
 these matters he took the large view of the value
 of knowledge; never permitting the question, "What
 use is it?" to interfere with aid to a method of study
 that promised new results.

Although at the opposite extremes of the scientific
 field, the one being devoted to physical and the
 other to natural history inquiries, Professor Louis
 Agassiz and Joseph Henry had many points of simi-
 larity. Both made their greatest discoveries
 in their earlier years. Both when they
 grew older had broad plans for the future
 of science in this country, and saved the way for
 their successors. Both lived long enough to earn
 the title of venerable, and in his advanced years
 Professor Henry was justly called "the Nestor of
 American Science." Both surrounded themselves
 with a circle of younger men of like pursuits,
 bound to them alike by gratitude and admira-
 tion; and both were beloved. Each left behind
 him an unfinished work, but with the foundations
 so well laid and the plan so clearly outlined that
 the other hands could complete it. Each by his energy
 and whole-souled devotion has given a material im-
 pulse to scientific discovery in this country, and
 helped to place the United States in the foremost
 rank of nations engaged in the quest of knowledge.

The Emperor William ought to feel gratified at
 the hearty congratulations his fortunate escape has
 elicited. It is satisfactory, in a special degree,